EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK — DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1888. — NUMBER 1341

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—o—

Plain and Braided Jackets,
Fancy Jackets, Plaids
and Stripes.

——o——

PARIS BEADED WRAPS
Just Received.

——o——

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—The signal service is still promising rain.

The dance at the Opera House was well attended.

—Miss C. Kiester was in Chicago yesterday on business.

—John Carpenter and son, Robert, rode as far as Grand Detour with the Red Men yesterday and staid over night to fish.

—As we go to press the steamer Lady Dixon is sighted off Van Arnam's Island. The report that she was lost with all on board is false.

—The Rev. M. E. Cady telelgraphed this morning from Rockford that he would be here to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Preston.

—The art reception and display of needle work has been largely attended. To-night will be the last chance to witness this fine exhibition.

—The Dixon Milling Company the present month has made and shipped sixty carloads—eighteen hundred tons—of flour besides supplying home market.

—The iron trimmings for the Van Epps building arrived this morning. Work on this block is being rapidly pushed forward. George is a pusher.

—The fish protection society and all interested in that most excellent movement are requested to meet at the city council rooms Monday evening for business.

—Eugene Pinckney and John Donnelly, in attendance at the meeting of the A. O. U. W. lodges of this State at Springfield the past few days, returned home this morning.

—Will Willis, a friend of Homer Judd from Chicago, as well as Sam Bovey and R. A. Rodesch took the trip to Oregon in the steamer, via. the wagon road, with the Red Men last night and they say they are glad they are living. Our reporter when he wakes up will tell us about the excursion.

—Henry Morey had a narrow escape from severe injury or perhaps death yesterday. He was at work graveling a roof at the new Grand Detour Plow works, loading buckets with gravel, when a stupid workman on the roof carelessly dropped an empty bucket which struck the young man Morey on the side of the head but the result was happily only a scalp wound.

—Miss Clara Simonson, daughter of Henry Simonson, died of consumption at her home in this city at three o'clock this morning aged about thirty-five years. During two years past she was troubled with what was supposed to be bronchial difficulty, and not much apprehension was entertained. Indeed up to the day of her death she had not been confined to her bed on account of sickness, and on yesterday took a ride with her brother. July last she visited relatives on Staten Island, New York, and it was hoped by her frends that entire recovery would result from the change of climate, but alas, death had marked her for his own; and on her return last fall she rapidly failed, but still hoped for improvement on the coming summer, but on the first pleasant day of budding spring she closed her eyes in death. She often spoke of the pleasure she would enjoy from the coming spring. Miss Simonson was a member of the M. E. church of this city, joining during the pastorage of the Rev. O. F. Mattison. The funeral services will take place on Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at the residence of R. P. Cortright.

—Dispatches to THE TELEGRAPH not long since announced the completion of the Lick observatory. This building was erected in the interest of astronomy, out of funds, seven hundred thousand dollars, donated by the late James Lick in his will; he directing that on Mount Hamilton, California, four thousand feet above the sea there should be placed the largest and most complete telescope ever made, and his request has been well complied with. It is thought that this telescope has reached the very limit of light gathering power for telescopic purposes. The object glass was made by Alvan Clark, who died last summer, and who was acknowledged to be the world's greatest telescope maker. He shaped the lenses in the instruments in the observatories at Washington and Putkowa, Russia, the most powerful instruments of the world. This of Mount Hamilton has nearly double the power of any other yet constructed and therefore it may well be presumed that astronomers anticipate great discoveries from the Lick observatory; situated as it is high above atmospheric influences that bother the observers at all other observatories in the world. In view of the curiosity about an instrument that represents the crowning achievement of the telescope maker, it is well worth while to inquire what the Lick telescope will be able to do. In answering that question there are three principal points: First, the size of the telescope; second, the quality of its workmanship, and third, its location. In all of these respects the Lick telescope stands in the front rank. The true measure of the size of a telescope—reflecting telescopes like Lord Rosses' are here left out of consideration, although a similar rule would apply to them—is the diameter of the object glass, that is, the largest glass in the end of the tube furthest from the eye. The objectglass of the Lick telescope is three feet across, ten inches broader than the eye of the great telescope of the Naval Observatory at Washington. But those ten inches represent a far mightier increase of power than the uninitiated would suppose. They enable the Lick glass to grasp twice as much light as the Washington glass can do. The astronomer's worst enemy is the atmosphere. Even in the calmest weather it is a source of annoyance and a stumbling-block to him. One can form some notion of what the trouble is by looking over a heated reach of sands in the summer and noticing the waving motion of the heated air. Similar motions and currents prevailing in the atmosphere nearly all the time are magnified by the telescope until their effect is to destroy that sharpness of vision which is needed in astronomical observations. There are two ways of getting rid—to some extent, at least—of this annoyance. One way is to plant your telescope in some part of the world where an equable climate gives unusual steadiness to the atmosphere. Another way is to climb up into a high mountain and set your telescope above the denser and more troublesome layers of air. When talking of the powers of telescopes people naturally think first of the moon. It is the nearest of the heavenly bodies, and in some respects the most interesting. The first celestial object that Galileo turned his telescope upon was the moon, and the delight that he expressed at the sight of its plains and mountains has been felt increasingly by all observers since his time. Every increase of the power of telescopes has brought to light new details in those wonderful lunar landscapes.

There is a simple ratio between the magnifying power of a telescope and the apparent distance of the object looked at, which renders it easy to state that power in a popular and easily understood form. If a telescope magnifies one hundred diameters it will bring its object apparently one hundred times as near as it really is. The mean distance of the moon is about two hundred and forty thousand miles. With a telescope magnifying one hundred diameters it would, therefore, appear to be brought within two thousand four hundred miles of the earth. Now the Lick telescope, under the most favorable conditions may bear a magnifying power of three thousand six hundred diameters. That would bring the moon within an apparent distance of between sixty-six and sixty-seven miles. At such a distance it would be very difficult to detect any but the coarser features of a landscape. Artificial works, if any existed, would have to be of great size to be seen. A structure like the pyramid of Cheops would be visable as a spot, and possibly its shape might be made out by close study of the shadows it cast and its varying appearance under different illuminations. In fact it is by the shadows of objects upon it that we learn more of the moon's surface than in any other way. Owing to the absence of any appreciable atmosphere shadows upon the moon are as black as ink. A building like the Washington monument standing on the lunar surface would be invisiable to us when the sun shone perpendicularly upon it. But with a rising or setting sun it would cast a long spire of shadow that the Lick telescope might be able to show.

Of course a city on the moon would be visible, and would probably be recognizable as such. Cut a piece of paper an inch long and a quarter of an inch broad, and hold it six or seven inches from the eye. It will occupy nearly the exact angular dimensions that the city of New York would have if it stood upon the moon and was viewed from the earth with a telescope magnifying three thousand six hundred diameters. Then try to mark upon this bit of paper in their true relative proportions the streets and principal buildings of the city, and you will have a clear notion of the amount of detail that might be expected to be seen.

But objects would not appear as clear as they would to the naked eye at a similar real distance, owing to the loss of light in the telescope and the necessary imperfection of the image. And, while the power mentioned could doubtless be used upon the Lick telescope, yet in practice it hardly ever would be used, and better results could probaply be attained with powers of two-thousand or one thousand five hundred, or in many cases of only one thousand, with which powers the apparent distance of the moon would be respectively one hundred and twenty, one hundred and sixty and two hundred and forty miles.

—Captain L. B. Crooker, of Mendota, has been engaged to deliver the Decoration Day oration in this city. We congratulate the Grand Army members upon their good fortune in securing such an able orator.

—The Republican congressional convention for this district met at Princeton yesterday afternoon and re-nominated Gen. Thomas J. Henderson for Congress and Thomas P. Pierce for member of the State Board of Equalization by acclamation, and appointed Thomas E. Milchrist, of Galva, and Joseph Little, of Amboy, as delegates to the Chicago convention, and D. S Spafford, of Morrison, and H. J. Swindler, of Putnam county, as alternates. The convention also recommended to the State convention for elector James Dinsmore, of Sterling, and for member of the State Central Committee Senator Bent, of Morrison. The convention was only in session one hour.

Do not fail to attend the dance at the Opera House this and to-morrow evenings. The affair is given for the benefit of the North-Western Military band a most worthy organization. Only ten cents a dance.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Close to $1,000,000 in bonds was offered the secretary of the treasury Thursday, and the purchases amounted to $152,150.

The embarrassed dry-goods house of Metcalf Bros. & Co., of Detroit, made an assignment Wednesday; liabilities, $300,000.

For the murder of his mother-in-law, a helpless old woman, George McClellan Dunham was hanged Thursday at Woodbury, N. J.

Parnell counsels alertness and patience on the part of the friends of Ireland, and confidently predicts a triumph for Gladstone when the next election occurs.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been requested by the Conkling memorial committee of the New York legislature to deliver the memorial address and will do so May 9.

Gen. McNulta, the Wabash receiver, gives notice to all whom it may concern that he must decline to issue any passes over the Wabash until after the Illinois state convention.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN LADIES SPRING JACKETS AND WRAPS.

Boucle jackets for $1.25 worth $1.75, plaid and cloth jacket for $2.50 worth $3.50, Jersy cloth jackets for $4.50 worth 5.75; Corkscrew and Diagonal jackets for $5.00 worth $7.50. A very fine beaded wrap, Surrah silk lining, for $10.00 worth $14.00, at
134118 STERN BROS.

Mrs. E. E. Smith has returned from Chicago with a new stock of goods which she will sell at bottom prices. French hat patterns a specialty. 134113

All persons wishing to raise "two bushels where one grew before," should leave their orders for Fertilizers with L. D. PITCHER or C. J. ROSBOOK, agents.
1329w4 961w4

Ladies fine muslin underwear, made of Loansdale and New York mills muslin, every piece warranted not to rip, cheaper than can be made up. Call and see them, at
1341 STERN BROS.

MERITS MAGNIFY MAGNIFICENCE!

Tillson & Hayden have the largest and choicest assortment of the newest and finest Wall Paper and Decorations, Curtains, Fixtures, Paints, Oils, Drugs and Toilet Articles, in the city. Our prices are Very Low; our House, Wall, Floor, Carriage, Barn and Roof Paints are the best and cheapest in the market. We can suit and please you on all of these valuable Articles. Call and see.

TILLSON & HAYDEN
Practical, Progressive, Pharmacists.

BABY CARRIAGES.

When you want to buy a baby carriage call at the furniture rooms of C. Gonnerman, where you will find a complete stock of the latest designs and most elegant make at the lowest prices.
13 11 tf

Ladies bright Dongola Kid Shoes for $1.75 worth $2.25, at
134118 STERN BROS.

Tillson & Hayden have received another carload of very choice and stylish wall paper which they offer very cheap. They do not deem it proper, right or just to cut prices on a few patterns, or articles, as Chicago dry goods houses do; thereby trying to deceive the public. We guarantee satisfaction, knowing that the *best* is always the cheapest.
15 TILLSON & HAYDEN.

A car load of Hocking Valley coal just received at L. D. PITCHER'S.
1329w4 961w4

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

PLANING MILL.

Fletcher & Deeter's new planing mill is now promptly filling orders for sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and all sorts of work in that line. Turning, scroll sawing etc., at short notice.
1322tf FLETCHER & DEETER.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

B. J. Grant will contract to do street sprinkling outside of the business part of the town. 1331w1

RETAIL COAL MARKET.

Corrected daily by L. D. PITCHER dealer in Coal of all kinds, Wood &c. Telephone No. 19. Delivered in any part of the city. Prices:

Hard Coal, Nut or Range,	per ton	$ 9.00
Hocking Valley	"	5.50
Soft Indiana Coal, Lump,	"	4.50
" Illinois Coal, 3d v, lump,	"	3.50
" McOlive, Lump,	"	3.50
" Coal, Nut,	"	2.50
Blossburg, Smithing	"	7.00
Hard Wood, Green,	per cord	4.50
" " Dry,	"	5.00
Pine Kindling, Dry,	"	4.00

FOUND.

GENTLEMAN SADDLE—Owner can have same by calling on Geo. Morris and identifying. 1341

LOST.

RING—Gentleman's plain solid gold ring. Finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving same at this office. 1337w1

FOR RENT.

GOOD HOUSE and large garden plot, west Dixon. See,
1328tf L. D. DEMENT, City Nat'l Bank.

HOUSE—On Second street near the arch. A good garden.
1328w1 MRS. ANN FISHER.

FOR SALE.

CULTIVATOR and Corn Plow, cheap.
1338 JOHN UHL.

BUGGY—A good side bar buggy, leather top, nearly new; Van & Means' make. Also a good two seated carriage, standing top with pole. Apply to
1341w1* WM. J. MCVAY.

WANTED.

GIRL for general housework.
MRS. E. C. WEBSTER.
1336w1

STEAMBOAT.

LADY DIXON will make its future home at Dixon. Rates: Dixon to Grand Detour and return fifty cents; to Gov. Charters' and return twenty-five cents; prices satisfactory to picnic and other parties. Orders left at Morris & Son's or Tillson & Hayden's will receive prompt attention.
1335tf C. L. JOSELYN.

RIVERSIDE REAL ESTATE.

John M. Julien, the Real Estate Agent on Galena street, has a number of choice town lots located within two blocks of Riverside Shoe Factory, which he will sell very reasonable, and on easy terms. Also other valuable property in all parts of the city. For terms call on or address JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon.

MACHINE SHOP,

H. S. DEY, Proprietor,

All kinds of Machinery Repaired on short notice; Steam Engines a specialty. Also agent for the American Steam Injecter, the Best Boiler Feed in the market.

H. S. DEY.

Enquire at the EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

HORTON'S IS
HEADQUARTERS FOR

PAINT SUPPLIES!

RAYNOLDS, Pure Prepared Paints.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD,
RAYNOLDS, Colors in oil and Japan,
RAILWAY COLORED LEAD
PRATT & LAMBERTS Varnishes,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

All of above goods will be sold as **LOW** as first-class goods can be. Drugs and Druggist's Sundries

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

GIRLS
SAILOR HATS

Low Prices, 25 and 50c.

Also special prices on

MENS' SUITS

—AT—

CHARLEY'S

Mens' all Wool Pants, $2.00
Fine line of Neck-wear 25cts

—AT—

CHARLEY'S Hat Store.

OPERA BL'K with RODESCH.

THAT CUT!

ONE PIANO and SEVEN ORGANS

sold during that last ten day cut in prices. I will continue to sell for one week more at the

WAY : DOWN : PRICES

Quick sales and small profits pays.

CALL and SEE

R. A. RODESCH

NO. 4 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

HAVE YOU

Seen those new

Ladies Over Gaiters

—AT—

HYDE'S Shoe Store.

Dimick Building, Main St.

OPERA HOUSE

COMMENCING

Weduesday, May 2, '88

And continuing for the balance of the week.

The Globe Theater Co.

Opening with the elegant four act society drama, entitled

"Rose Garland"

Admission, 15 and 25cts.

Reserve seat sale begins Monday morning at Truman & Co's Opera Block.

GRAY FIRST IN THE FIELD.

INDORSED BY HIS STATE FOR CLEVELAND'S RUNNING MATE.

Matson Named for Governor by the Hoosier Democracy—The Full Ticket and the Platform—Maine Republicans and Iowa Prohibitionists—United Labor in Illinois—Henry George Names a Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—It took the representatives of the Indiana Democracy less than five hours yesterday to place in nomination a lengthy state ticket and to present Governor Gray to the country as Indiana's candidate for the vice presidential nomination. Wednesday the air was filled with wars and rumors of wars. Yesterday, barring the enthusiasm which was naturally evoked over a couple of minor contests for nominations, the gathering was as sober and decorous as a Quaker May meeting. It was an assemblage of earnest, thoughtful men, more inclined to think and to act with discretion than to stamp, clap, or be carried away with enthusiasm. The representatives of the young, progressive Democracy were in full control, and harmony was the prevailing feature. The cause of the rumors above referred to was the opposition in some quarters to Governor Gray as a candidate for vice president. Ex-Senator McDonald was a vigorous opponent of the governor's aspirations, and he was defeated at the primaries as a candidate for delegate to the convention. He, on Wednesday, published an address in which he said some uncomplimentary things of the governor, and argued against indorsing any one for vice president, likening the governor to Oliver Twist—always asking for more. The governor, in an interview, disclaimed any responsibility for the defeat of McDonald in the primaries, and deprecated his attack on himself as ill-timed and injudicious, as did many other Democrats.

Another incident that added to the interest was the fact that John E. Sullivan, one of the men indicted for participating in the late tally-sheet forgeries was a persistent candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention from the Seventh district. His candidacy, however, was against the wishes of the better element of the party, who compelled his withdrawal.

E. P. Richardson called the convention to order, and the preliminaries having been arranged at meetings Wednesday night Charles L. Jewett, of Floyd county, took the permanent chairmanship, as per report of the permanent organization committee. The report also named William A. Peele, Jr., of Marion, for secretary, and Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute; David Turpie, of Indianapolis; John G. Shanklin, of Evansville, and John H. Bass, of Fort Wayne, for delegates-at-large to the national convention, and Thomas E. Cobb, of Vincennes, and John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, for electors-at-large. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Jewett then made a brief address in which he paid a glowing tribute to the administration of President Cleveland and when he suggested that the next ticket might be Cleveland and Gray he was greeted with cheering and continued applause. The same was the case when the name of Hendricks was mentioned.

Nominations for a state ticket were then in order, and the result on supreme court judges was as follows: First district, W. E. Niblack, of Vincennes; Second district, George V. Hawk, of Floyd county; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, of Ft. Wayne.

Gen. C. C. Matson was selected for governor, the first ballot going so overwhelmingly in his favor that W. R. Myers, his chief opponent, moved that the nomination be made unanimous before the result was announced. Congressmen Bynum and Holman were also named. Matson was called upon for a speech, and thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him. Myers was made candidate for lieutenant governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Auditor, Charles G. Munson, of Allen; treasurer, Thomas Byrne, of Vanderburg; reporter supreme court, John W. Kern; attorney general, John R. Wilson. Green Smith, the president of the state senate during the contest in the last legislature, was a candidate for this last nomination. G. V. Griffiths, of Frankfort, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction.

The platform was then reported and adopted. It declares for the maintenance of the rights and powers of the states reserved to them by the constitution; congratulates the country on the administration of President Cleveland, which is declared to have been eminently successful in the face of embarrassing circumstances, and favors his renomination; demands a reduction of the tariff as recommended by the president's message; approves civil service reform, but favors preference to Democrats in appointments; favors legislation in the interests of the laboring classes, and recognizes the right of workingmen to unite in organizations for their own benefit, and to fix prices for their labor, but believes in measures that will secure harmony between labor and capital in the interests of both; declares it the duty of the government to forfeit all unearned railway land grants, and to preserve the public domain for actual settlers as far as possible; favors sobriety and temperance, and all proper means for their promotion, but opposes statutory prohibition or other sumptuary legislation, which interferes with personal liberty and results in practical confiscation of private property, and believes in a well-regulated license system as the best means of averting the evils of intemperance; condemns without qualification the action of the Republicans of the last legislature relative to the election of United States senator, and approves of the action of the Democrats; declares in favor of honest elections and a fair count, and deplores the "supreme fraud of 1876-7" and the means which were resorted to in 1880 to carry this state for the Republicans; declares friendship for the soldiers and their widows and orphans, and favors liberal pensions, including a service pension; eulogizes the course of Senators Voorhees and Turpie and declares increased confidence in them; indorses Governor Gray's administration and declares him the choice of Indiana Democrats for the vice presidency, calling upon the delegates from this state to vote for him as long as his name is before the national convention.

Hon. William H. English, who has been put down as an opponent of Gray, presented the resolutions. The presentation of the name of Governor Gray for vice president, provoked the most pronounced enthusiasm of the day, and it went through without a murmur of dissent. The young Democracy are jubilant. The veterans profess their willingness to sink all issues for the general good, and prominent Republicans admit that the ticket has been constructed out of good timber.

The convention adopted the usual votes of thanks and then adjourned sine die.

Organized a State League.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 27.—The Pennsylvania state branch of the Republican National league was organized in this city yesterday afternoon. A large number of delegates from all parts of the state were present. All were enthusiastic. They named the permanent officers of the league as follows: President, Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia; vice presidents, Everett Warren, Lackawanna; Burr McIntosh, Allegheny; John B. Rehm, Lancaster; treasurer, William B. Thornton, Philadelphia; secretary, H. Townsend Fairlamb, West Chester. Pittsburg was selected as the place for the next meeting.

In the evening a public meeting was held which was largely attended. James P. Foster, of the Republican National league, and Gen. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, were the speakers.

ILLINOIS UNITED LABOR

Selects a State Ticket and Attends to Other Business.

DECATUR, Ills., April 27.—The United Labor state convention met here yesterday, and selected for permanent chairman W. W. Weaver, of Maplewood. The first thing that occurred was the offering of a resolution to the effect that there be no fusion with either of the old parties, and no candidate nominated who had not severed his connection with them. This precipitated a debate which waxed warm and lasted nearly all day, but the resolution was adopted slightly modified in the interest of ex-Senator Bell, who was up for the gubernatorial nomination.

This having been settled the platform was reported by Editor Randall, of The Chicago Express. It attacks the Republican party for increase of state taxes, advises taxing mortgages in the hands of owners, to elect railroad commissioners, government control and ownership of railroads, national currency without intervention of banks, and postal savings banks; condemns further issue of interest-bearing bonds, favors arbitration for all disputes, limiting hours of labor, equal pay for labor to both sexes, compulsory education, a graduated income tax, denounces millionaire senators, demands the election of senators by popular vote, and favors female suffrage and prohibition. The several resolutions were heartily applauded.

There was then another warm time over the nomination for governor, resulting in the selection of Willis W. Jones, of Douglas county, beating Bell by a vote of 56 to 44. The state ticket was then completed by the following selections: Lieutenant Governor, C. G. Dixon, of Chicago; secretary of state, Ethelbert Stewart, of Decatur; auditor, G. W. Collins, of Evanston; attorney general, A. G. Whitlock, of Jacksonville; state treasurer, Nathan Barnett, of DeWitt county; presidential electors-at-large, Benjamin Goodhue, of Chicago, and John Tipton, of Lebanon. District electors were then selected, and the convention adjourned.

MAINE REPUBLICANS MEET.

Blaine's Tariff Interview Indorsed, but no Presidential Expression.

BANGOR, Me., April 27.—With 783 delegates present the state Republican convention met yesterday, H. H. Burbank, of Saco, presiding. Electors and delegates-at-large were selected as follows: Electors-at-large—Horace H. Shaw, of Portland, and Samuel N. Campbell, of Cherry Field. Delegates-at large—Charles H. Prescott, Biddeford; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; S. H. Allen, Thomaston, and Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor. Alternates—C. J. Chapman, Portland; George L. Beale, Norway; Isaac C. Libby, Burnham, and A. B. Sumner, Lubec.

The platform demands protection to American industries and denounces the Mills bill, favoring the reduction of the surplus by a reduction of internal revenue taxation; denounces the filibustering of the Democrats against the direct tax refunding bill, and renews the declaration of hostility to liquor saloons. The fisheries questions is alluded to as follows:

Resolved, That our relations with foreign powers are endangered by official timidity and that they should be managed by sagacity, firmness and prudence so as to secure the blessings of peace and that respect to which the United States is justly entitled among the nations of the world.

And Mr. Blaine receives the following commendation:

Resolved, That Hon. James G. Blaine, our long-trusted statesman, is deserving of the thanks of the people of Maine and of the entire nation for the promptness and remarkable ability and facility with which, in his Paris letter he answered the free trade manifesto of President Cleveland and pointed out the duty of maintaining the American industries and markets for the American people.

Though the delegates chosen by the convention were not instructed, they say they have but one choice for president, namely, James G. Blaine.

NOT NUMEROUS BUT ZEALOUS.

Iowa Prohibitionists to the Number of Twenty-One Nominate a Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27.—The state Prohibitionist convention assembled here yesterday, mustering a total of twenty-one delegates, representing nineteen counties of the ninety-nine in the state. The convention of the same party held here last July numbered only eighteen delegates. But they make up in intensity of zeal what they lack in numbers. The convention elected the Rev. Dr. Nash, of Des Moines, president and the Rev. O. T. Nicholls, of Gladerook, secretary. Speeches were made denouncing the Republican party, and a strong Prohibition platform adopted.

State officers were nominated as follows: Secretary of state, James Micklewaite, of Mills county; treasurer of state, the Rev. R. H. Dolliver, of Cherokee; auditor of state, Malcolm Smith, of Linn; clerk of supreme court, E. O. Sharp, of Polk. The state central committee were authorized to fill vacancies on the ticket. Delegates-at-large to the national convention: V. G. Farnham, James Micklewaite, D. R. Dungan, and E. W. Brady. District delegates were also selected, and a committee appointed to choose the electoral ticket.

A James G. Blaine Association.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The James G. Blaine association of the Sixth assembly district opened its new club-rooms last night. Secretary Lehmair, of the National League of Republican clubs, spoke, and President James P. Foster, of that league, sent a letter saying that the naming of a Republican organization after James G. Blaine was significant and appropriate, as it indicated the intensity and earnestness with which the party proposes to protect American industries and American workmen, which principle is embodied in Mr. Blaine. "And even suppose Mr. Blaine is not a candidate; we are sure by his past actions and by his sincerity to the Republican party that he will do all in his power to elect the candidate, whoever he may be."

Henry George's Presidential Ticket.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Henry George, in his paper, The Standard, this week advocates as the Democratic ticket Grover Cleveland for president, and Roger Q. Mills for vice president.

Congressmen Nominated.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Republicans of the Ninth Illinois congressional district yesterday nominated Hon. L. E. Payson, and T. J. Henderson was also nominated in the Sixth district.

The First Indorsement of Depew.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27.—The city convention which chose delegates to the state convention yesterday passed a resolution favoring Mr. Depew for president.

BRIEFS OF THE DEBATES.

SALIENT POINTS FROM THE ORATORY IN BOTH HOUSES.

Ingalls Gives Notice of a Reply to Voorhees—Remarks on Land Grant Matters—The House Still Keeps Up the Tariff Deluge—Five More Members Get Their Names Off the List of Speakers.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—A little stir was created in the senate yesterday when the president pro tempore, Senator Ingalls, took the floor, and, addressing the chair, said:

"Shortly after the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) began his speech yesterday I was called from the senate to examine and sign a large number of enrolled bills for transmission to the president. I had supposed from the notice which he gave that his speech was to be devoted to the subject of tariff and finance, and was therefore somewhat surprised this morning to be advised by an item in the newspapers that I had been the object of the senator's animadversions. A casual examination of his speech appears to me to disclose certain omissions on his part with regard to the relations of the Democratic party to the subject of pensions; to the war for the preservation of the Union; to the reconstruction of the southern states; to the solid south; to the recent election in Louisiana, and to the issues and results of the coming campaign, which appear to me to justify some observations of mine in reply. I therefore desire to give notice that on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock (if the senate will indulge me) I will move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to refer the president's message, for the purpose or enabling me to submit some remarks thereon."

The next matter of interest that came up was the railway land forfeiture bill and on this Palmer of Michigan made a few remarks in which he argued against all amendments affecting lands granted to the state of Michigan for railroad purposes and afterward deeded to the Lake Superior Ship Canal company. He declared every process under the original grant to have been known to the canal company as irregular, and that the company only hoped that time would cure its title and that continuance in possession would give to it rights which it could not claim under the law. Its efforts to obtain by indirection what it could not obtain by direction he characterized as insidious.

Dolph then made a speech on the general land policy of the government and to refute the assertions of Senator Kenna on the floor of the senate and Speaker Carlisle in the newspapers, to the effect that the Republican party were responsible for that policy. The administration of the public domain by the Republican party, he said, had been wise and judicious, in the interest of the settlers and of the public and; free from most of the abuses found under almost every previous administration; while from the beginning of the government until the Democratic party was hurled from power in 1861 the policy of that party had been to obtain a revenue from the public lands; it had offered them to speculators, first at public sale as soon as surveyed, and if not sold then, at private entry in any quantities, and it had steadfastly resisted every effort to change the law and practice of the government, and to allow settlers the opportunity to purchase their lands before being offered to speculators. The Democratic party had also steadfastly resisted the passage of the homestead law, whereas the very first act that gave preference to settlers was passed under a Whig administration in 1841.

The voice of the orator picturing the evils of free trade and the blessings of protection, or vice versa, was about the only thing heard in the chamber of the house of representatives, the house being in committee of the whole all day on the Mills bill. Buchanan of New Jersey was first heard in opposition to the bill. He criticised the composition of the committee and the secrecy with which it had formulated the pending measure, and arraigned the committee for its refusal to grant hearings and to consider petitions. Referring to the president's message, he said the president did not advocate the repeal of the internal system of taxation, nor manifest a deep concern that this country should feed its laborers rather than a foreign country; but he advised that import duties should be reduced, and in some instances abolished altogether. He asserted that the bill, instead of removing the inequalities of the tariff, increased them. He protested against the reduction of the duty on earthenware, and read a number of petitions from workingmen in his district against the principles embodied in the bill. It struck a blow at almost every industry in his district, and in its details was vicious, inequitable, and illogical.

Hemphill of South Carolina contended that congress had the constitutional right to tax the people for public purposes only, and every time it went beyond that limitation it was a flagrant violation of that privilege. A tariff for protection was illogical and unjust. Under it the entire people were subjected to monopolies. The only difference between home monopoly and foreign monopoly (admitting that there could exist such a thing as foreign monopoly) was that the people had to pay a heavy additional percentage for the poor privilege of having their masters on this side of the water. The protection accorded by a high tariff was a protection against the right of the American people to buy when and where they pleased. That protection was demanded by the manufacturers, not against any wrong, but against the right of their own countrymen—demanded in order that one citizen's privileges should be increased by having those of another curtailed.

Perkins inquired whether, if the gentleman believed that the American citizen should be permitted to buy where he pleased, he did not also believe that he should be allowed to hire labor where he pleased.

Hemphill replied in the affirmative, expressed his belief in freedom in all things, and declared that the high protectionists had never attempted to protect the labor of the country from the importation of the so-called pauper labor of Europe. Human ingenuity, he said, could not conceive a system more unjust, more unreasonable, more unfair, and more unrighteous than the protective system.

Osborne of Pennsylvania opposed the bill, which he characterized as a blow at the dignity of labor, an attack on the system of taxation which had brought comfort and even luxury to thousands of homes in this country. The object of a protective duty, Osborne said, was not to raise the price of goods, but to secure a market for labor. Give to the American workman a market for his products and he would take care of his wages. Protection at any point below prohibition must always reduce the price of products—first, by foreign competition, and later by home competition.

Hudd of Wisconsin said that the Republican party was committed to the abolition of the internal revenue taxation, and resisted every attack on the tariff because any change in import duties would interfere with its pets, who, with Oliver Twist simplicity, were asking for more protection. That party would take the tax off whisky and tobacco, because by so doing it expected to prevent such a revision of the tariff as was now demanded by the great mass of the tax payers of the country. The Democratic party had placed its shoulders against the car of tariff reform and would propel it to the end of the journey. He denied that the boasted system of protection had indeed protected American labor. There had been strikes innumerable resulting, in the last two years, in the loss of $20,000,000.

An evening session was held to continue the debate, at which Sayers of Texas addressed the house in general commendation of the bill. The bill, he said, was a step in the right direction and, if passed, would be so much gained in the effort to relieve the people from as oppressive and unequal a burden as had ever been imposed by a representative government in modern times. Sayers' speech closed the day's work.

MOSTLY DEVOTED TO TALK.

Congress Acts Upon Few Measures—The Senate Adjourns Until Monday.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—A bill was reported to the senate yesterday granting right-of-way through Indian territory to the Kansas City & Pacific railway. Ingalls then announced that on Tuesday next he would reply to Voorhees' speech of Wednesday. The conference report on the resolution accepting the invitation to take part in the French exposition of 1889 and appropriating $250,000 therefor was agreed to. The land forfeiture bill came up next, and Palmer of Michigan opposed any amendment in the interest of the claims of the Lake Superior Ship Canal company to title to lands granted to the state of Michigan. Dolph compared the land policies of the Republican and Democratic parties in a political speech, and the bill went over. Hale wanted to pass the bill retiring Gen. Fremont, but Reagan said he desired to speak against it, and the matter was postponed. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

The house passed the bill for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and adopted a resolution calling upon the treasury for the number of persons engaged in agriculture and manufactures who are subjected to foreign competition. In committee of the whole the tariff discussion was continued, Buchanan of New Jersey, and Osborne of Pennsylvania speaking against the Mills bill, and Hemphill of South Carolina, Hudd of Wisconsin, and Sayers of Texas (the latter at the night session) in favor thereof. The house adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Think They Can Name the Nominee.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—The Republican National league has contracted with Mr. Robert A. Parke, southwestern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, to carry its members and friends from Washington to the national convention at Chicago in June next. The league will be accompanied by a large number of friends. The party is expected to number of about 300 persons. It is understood to be the intention of the railroad people to make this train a marvel of railroading. Members of the league claim that they will name the nominee of the Republican national convention.

The Groom Had Disappeared.

NEW YORK, April 27.—H. D. Cooke, son of the superintendent of the Consolidated stock exchange, was to have been married at St. George's church Wednesday to Miss Jeannette Miller, daughter of the late partner of Morton, Bliss & Co. When the guests began to arrive at the church they were informed that the wedding was postponed. It seems that Mr. Cooke disappeared Sunday night, and can not be found. His accounts are all right.

Special Stake for a Great Race.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The New York Sportsman has opened a special stake for Harry Wilkes, Belle Hamlin, and Prince Wilkes, at $1,000 each, with $3,000 added, winner to take $5,000, second horse to save stake. G. W. Archer, of Rochester, to be stakeholder, to close May 5, race to be trotted at Rochester Driving park, July 4, best three in five to harness.

A Costly Foot for the Company.

MOBILE, Ala., April 27.—G. Hall, a brakeman, obtained a verdict for $25,000 damages yesterday against the Louisiana & Nashville Railroad company for the loss of a foot, by being knocked off a freight train by a low bridge.

MECHANICS

Should see our LARGE STOCK of

RUSSELL JENNING'S BITS,
DISSTON'S SAWS.
BAILEY PLANES,
STEEL SQUARES
ETC., ETC.

We have a low price on first-class

CHAIN PUMPS

—AT—

ALEXANDER & HOWELL.

WINDOW SHADES

—AND—

CURTAIN FIXTURES.

—o—

CURTAIN :-: CLOTH
By the Yard

—o—

We still have a FIRST-CLASS Upholsterer. If you have goods needing repairs please inform us.

CAMP & SON
Furniture Store,
GALENA ST., - DIXON, ILL.

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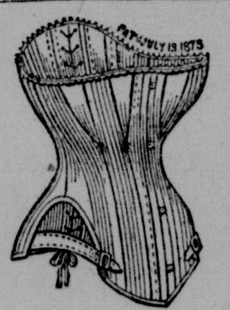
Good Styles, very cheap, from $5.00 up.

Dress Suits,
Business Suits,
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1,200,000
LADIES
NOW WEAR THE
Duplex!
CORSET.

Comfortable, Elegant, Perfectly Healthful, and the Most Durable known to the trade.
Double Bone! Double Seam! Double Steel!
ONE DOLLAR.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Honest-made, durable, and worthy of preference over all others. Endorsed by practical painters. It is to your advantage to try our Paints. COIT & CO., Chicago, Mfrs.

NICKEL PLATING.

Hardware and Stove Trimmings, Lamps, Gas Fixtures. Harness Trimmings, Revolvers &c Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Polishing and all Kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting &c.
CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.,
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THE most remarkable yet discovered, CLEK, a positive recuperater of failing manhood; first discovered by Dr. Thompson, from the seeds of a harmless plant, its most remarkable effects are as above. for information, address Dr. A. THOMPSON, 33 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

FRITZ PASSES THE CRISIS.

HE DEVELOPS A ROBUST APPETITE AND NORMAL TEMPERATURE.

Queen Vic Comes It over Bismarck in Purest German and Takes Her Departure for Home Amid the Plaudits of the Berliners—Her Farewell to the Emperor—Old World Items of Interest.

BERLIN, April 27.—A bulletin issued at 11 o'clock last night states that Emperor Frederick sat up for four hours yesterday; that his temperature is almost normal and his sense of taste has returned. That the emperor can taste and enjoy his food is regarded as an exceptionally favorable sign. His appetite is remarkable, and he even asks for certain kinds of food. He has begun again to hear reports from state officers. His physician agree in the opinion that the crisis in his disease has passed.

Queen Victoria took an affectionate farewell of the emperor. She expressed to him her gratification at receiving so friendly a welcome from the people of Berlin. The kaiser said that he hoped to see the queen again in better times and under more favorable circumstances.

During her visit to the Mausoleum yesterday morning Queen Victoria placed a wreath on the tomb of Emperor William. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the empress, Queen Victoria drove to the drill grounds and inspected the royal guards. Later the royal party was driven to Berlin and Queen Victoria said farewell to the Dowager Empress Augusta and the grand duke and grand duchess of Baden.

The queen's interview Wednesday with Prince Bismarck, whom she especially commended, is said to have been very gracious, and it is believed that the interview was satisfactory. Queen Victoria conversed in the purest German with the chancellor, who is reported to have shaken hands heartily with her majesty upon retiring from the audience.

Queen Victoria took her departure from Berlin last evening. A host of royal personages saw her off, and beside these, at the station were the burgomaster and members of the municipal council of Charlottenburg, all in their official robes, to pay their respects the queen. They were presented to the queen by Crown Prince William, and the former thanked them heartily for their kindness during her visit. The crown prince conducted the queen into her saloon carriage, Empress Victoria and her daughters following. After affectionate farewells and embracings had been exchanged the train started and drew out of the station amid loud cheers from the numbers that had assembled to witness the queen's departure.

Reform of the Lords Debated.

LONDON, April 27.—In the house of lords last night a discussion was held on Lord Dunraven's bill to reform the house of lords. Several favored reform, but did not agree with the bill itself. Salisbury thought that the proposed changes were excessive. He was willing, however, to consider the admission of life peers, and was willing to introduce a separate bill for this purpose. He said that he would also consider other needful reforms. Granville said that if this concession had been made long ago it would have averted many attacks on the house of lords. Dunraven withdrew his bill.

Boulanger and Anti-Boulanger.

PARIS April 27.—A riot between Boulanger and anti-Boulanger factions occurred last night at Nancy and lasted until midnight. A mob, armed with stones, attacked a number of students who wielded clubs in a dangerous manner. The police suppressed the row.

De Lesseps' Lottery Loan.

PARIS, April 27.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday a vote of urgency on the Panama lottery loan was passed.

Double Suicide by Hanging.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 27.—A most singular double suicide which is wrapped in the most profound mystery was discovered by the police yesterday evening in a small three-story building fronting on a narrow court running eastward from Second street below Girard avenue. The occupants of house, Ernest Eichfeld, a German tailor 60 years old, and his wife, 55 year old, have not been seen since Monday last. The officers were notified, and entering the house found the body of the woman suspended to the door of the room in the second story, and the body of the man hanging to the door of the closet in the third story. Both bodies were suspended by pieces of clothes lines, and from the similarity of the knots it is believed that both were tied by the same person, and that the act was deliberately planned and carried out. No clew to the cause of the crime has yet been found.

A Pittsburg Sensation.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—Mrs. J. E. Fife, niece of the late Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the famous newspaper correspondent, and the wife of the son of ex-Sheriff Fife, of Allegheny county, has fled the city, and with her 2-year-old child is now in Chicago. William Deshon, son of a prominent wholesale liquor dealer, who is said to have been on intimate terms with her, was to accompany her, but for some reason did not do so. Fife, who had been posted with regard to the attentions paid by Deshon to his wife, fully convinced himself of his wife's perfidy and Wednesday night administered a severe beating to Deshon. Fife, who is engaged in business here with his father-in-law, says he will commence proceedings for divorce. Mrs. Fife is a petite demi-blonde about 25 years of age.

The Pope and the Plan of Campaign.

BOSTON, April 27.—John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of The Pilot, has received from his special correspondent at Rome a cablegram stating that the reports sent out from there, through agents of the London Chronicle, that the pope has condemned the plan of campaign are false. The principle of the plan of campaign remains untouched. Certain abuses connected with the administration of the plan are, however, prohibited.

In the Interest of Romanism.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C., April 27.—The immigration convention has adopted resolutions establishing an immigration association with headquarters in New York, to be known as the Southern Immigration association. Maj. John D. Keily, Jr., will be its chief. The object of the association is to populate the south with selected immigrants. The association will be run in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion.

Wouldn't Reduce the Beer License.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—In the senate yesterday the Crosby high license bill was considered. Coggeshall's amendment to reduce the beer license from $400 and $100 to $100 and $50 was lost. Various other amendments were lost, and the bill was passed—17 to 15.

Manley Says Blaine Is Not Ill.

BANGOR, Me., April 27.—Mr. Manley says that Mr. Shaw is mistaken about Mr. Blaine being ill. Mr. Manley shows letters from Mr. Blaine as late as April 12, stating that he is in excellent health.

EVERY STORE SWEPT AWAY.

Central City, D. T., Left Desolate by a Raging Conflagration.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 27.—Central City was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Not a store or shop is left standing. One hundred and thirty buildings were burned. Fifty families are left homeless. Deadwood is sending them food. The loss is $150,000. The insurance is $25,000. Lead City and Deadwood firemen assisted, but owing to lack of water were unable to save the town. Both sides of Main street, from Saw Pit to Gold street, are in ashes. The Fairview quartz mill is destroyed. Merchandise and household goods are piled up all over the side of the mountain.

Central City is a mining town two and one-half miles west of Deadwood, with a population of 1,000. It ships about $100,000 worth of bullion monthly.

JOHN L. MADE THINGS LIVELY.

Boston's Beauty Lets Himself Out on His Trip Across the Ocean.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The World's Boston special alleges that Sullivan went on a spree aboard the Catalonia, insulted ladies, had fights with the steamer's employes, beat Anna Livingstone and was so violent that the captain threatened to put him in irons. Rev. W. R. Manley, one of the passengers, is given as authority for the statements. He says that Sullivan cursed Mrs. Manley and threatened to "swipe her d—d brats out of existence" if she did not keep them out of his way. The steward, in defending himself from an attack, broke a soda syphon over John's head, which pleased the big fellow so much that he said the steward was the only man aboard. The engineer threatened to turn the hot water hose on Sullivan, who thereafter left him alone.

Serious Disaster to a Work Train.

ANTIGO, Wis., April 27.—A freight train ran into the caboose of a work train between Bernamwood and Eland Junction, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Ten men, all graders, were hurt, but no one was killed. Medical aid was sent from here, and it is believed that three of the injured men will die. The accident was caused by the neglect of the work train engineer to pull his train far enough on a side-track to clear the main line.

Winners with the Ball Club.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Base ball playing yesterday resulted in the National league as follows: At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 1, Chicago 9; at New York—New York 11, Philadelphia 5; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 8, Detroit 3; at Washington City—Washington 2, Boston 9.

American association: At Baltimore—Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 3; at Philadelphia—Athletic 9, Cleveland 10; at St. Louis—St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 4; at Kansas City—Kansas City 3, Louisville 7.

Riotous Hungarians at Bradford.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—The situation at the Edgar Thompson steel works is viewed with much apprehension. Last night a mob of several hundred Hungarians and Poles gathered at a place close to the company's property and laid in wait for a party of Hungarian operatives that had refused to join the strikers. The men had been engaged for the night turn. As soon as the workmen came near where the strikers were gathered, the latter assaulted them with clubs, stones, and bricks. The workmen broke and fled in every direction, the strikers chasing them with the vilest imprecations and threats if they attempted to return to work. The rioters declare that no hands shall go into the mill to work. Pinkerton's guards have been instructed to turn out in full force and if possible prevent more trouble.

Heavy Failure of a Commission House.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Bradstreet's announces the failure of Clarke, Radcliffe & Co., dry goods commission merchants, agents for the Globe Knitting company, the Rural Hosiery mills, and the Clermont Hosiery mills. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000. An assignment was made yesterday to F. B. Bard, after the sheriff had closed the store on judgments for $175,000. The failure surprised the trade. There are rumors of a defalcation. Russell Dart, Sr., financial manager, was not a partner.

Investigating Photographer Sherman.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the signal service bureau, came to this city Wednesday to personally investigate the conduct of Signal Sergeant Sherman, who recently obtained so much unpleasant notoriety through his exploits of photographing young ladies in questionable costumes. Gen. Greely refuses to talk, and will decide the matter on his return to Washington.

The Woman Will Get Over It.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 27.—Charles Marks, the electrician of the City electric light works, who was shot by Tom Roush while in the company of the latter's wife, died yesterday morning. The woman, who was thought to be dying Wednesday, will possibly recover. She is a good-looking woman, barely 19 years old. Roush has not yet been found.

No Billiards Where Women Rule.

DELPHO, Kan., April 27.—A result of woman suffrage in municipal affairs here is the action of the council Wednesday night in prohibiting billiard halls or pool tables in this place for the next year. This has divided the population, and created much ill feeling.

Kilrain Wants a 24-Foot Ring.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Kilrain wires from London that he will accept Sullivan's $10,000 challenge, London prize-ring rules to govern, and says that if fought in America the contest must be west of the Missouri river and take place six months after signing articles.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 26.

Board of trade quotations to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 May, opened 80⅝c, closed 81⅛c; June, opened 82c, closed 82¼-⅜c; July, opened 82⅞c, closed 83¼c. Corn—No. 2 May, opened 55c, closed 55⅞c; June, opened 54⅜c, closed 55⅛c; July, opened 54⅛c, closed 55⅜-½. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 32½c, closed 32⅝c; June, opened 32½c, closed 32⅜-½c; July, opened 32¼c, closed 32½c. Pork—May, opened $13.60, closed $13.65; June, opened $13.70, closed $13.75; July, opened $13.80, closed $13.85. Lard—May, opened $7.90, closed $7.92½.

Live stock—Union stock yard quotations were as follows: Hogs—Market opened fairly active, but prices 5@10c lower; light grades, $5.25@5.45; rough packing, $5.20@5.35; mixed lots, $5.30@5.50; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.40@5.60. Cattle—Market weak; 10c lower; extra, $5.00@5.35; good to choice, $4.50@4.80; common to fair, $3.75@4.50; cows, $1.90@3.75; stockers, $2.40@3.60. Sheep—Stronger; wooled, $5.00@6.75; clipped, $4.00@5.80; westerns, $5.00@6.80.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 24@25 per lb; fancy dairy, 20@23c; packing stock, 13@16c. Eggs—Fresh laid, 17c per doz. Poultry—Chickens, 8@8½c per lb; turkeys, 11@14c; ducks, 10c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz. Potatoes—85@90c per bu; sweet potatoes, $2.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Choice, $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Wheat—Dull; No. 1 red state, 96@97c; No. 2 do, 95¾@96c; No. 2 red winter May, 93¼c; do June, 93¼c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 70c; do May 65; do June, 63½c. Oats—Firm; No. 1 white state, 43@44; No. 2 do 40@40¾c; No. mixed May, 38⅝c. Rye—Dull; state, 75c. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Quite; old mess, $14.25@14.50. Lard—Dull; $8.17, May; $8.18, June; $8.21, July.

Live Stock: Cattle—No market; dressed beef firm; ordinary to good, 7@8c; prime to extra, 8¼@8½c. To-day's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef firmer at 8½c ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Firm at full prices; unshorn sheep, $6.40@8.00 ₱ 100 lbs; clipped do, $5.50@7.00; unshorn yearlings, $7.25@8.50; clipped do, $6.50@8.00; spring lambs, $4.00@6.50 each. Hogs—Nominal range, $5.60@5.90.

Consumption, Scrofula General Debility, Wasting Disease of Children.

Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. T. Findley, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents of Tillson & Hayden.

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WHAT A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—Acker's Baby Soother differs from all baby syrups or cordials. It contains no laudanum, opium or morphine in any part of its composition. It is harmless, but soothing and positive in its action. It lulls the child into quiet repose and upon awakening it is refreshed, vigorous and natural. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. Sold at 25 cents, by Tillson & Hayden. 1

NOT LOST BUT SAVED.—Jacob Switzer, of Helena, Mont., says:—I was suffering from an unusually bad Cold. My lungs were sore and congested. I consulted one of the best physicians of Helena, whose prescriptions failed to relieve me. I became alarmed and had about given up. At the suggestion of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ackert's English Remedy for coughs and colds, and after taking it according to directions, was completely cured. Letters similiar to the above are received daily. The effect of Acker's English Remedy on the throat and lungs is something marvelous, and for asthma, whooping cough, colds and croup, it is beyond comparison to other preparations. Guaranteed and sold by Tillson & Hayden.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough cure, contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Tillson & Hayden 50 cent and $1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. 1.

IT IS SOMETHING APPALLING.—The amount of Opium that thoughtless mothers give their children in the form of syrups and cordials. Babies that are peevish, fretful, cross or troubled with windy colic, teething, pains or stomach disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine, hence is safe. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -ly

For good Note Heads, Bill Heads and Letter Heads, call at this office and see samples.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE.
It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood, purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE.
Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC.
In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.



I tell you ma'am washing can't be done well unless the soap is right. I've been washing these 30 years and tried all kinds, and there's none like Santa-Claus Soap for taking dirt & stains out of the clothes without rotting them, and it don't make the hands rough and sore as many soaps do. It's made by N. K. Fairbank & Co. Chicago & all grocers sell it.

LOOK, LOOK! LOOK!

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FIORIDA ORANGES

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

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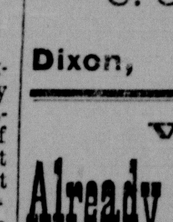
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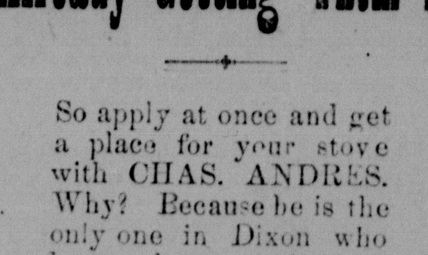
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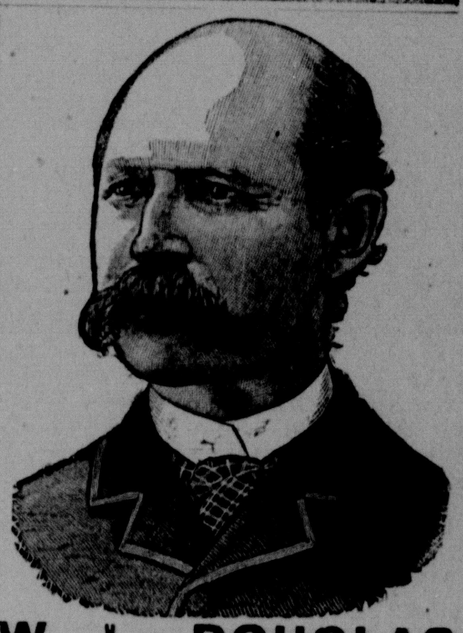


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The only fine calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world made without TACKS OR NAILS. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stockings or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

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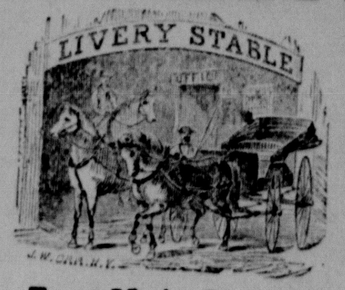
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6,	Atlantic Express	3:10 A.M.	A
" 8,	Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02	A.M.	C
" 4,	Denver "	10:52 A.M.	A
" 2,	Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave 2:20	P.M.	C
" 8,	Limited Ex.	4:46 A. M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5,	Pacific Express	2:06 A.M.	A
" 1,	Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45	P.M.	C
" 8,	Denver Express	8:42 P.M.	A
" 7,	Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57	P. M.	C
" 7,	Limited Ex.	10:37 P.M.	A

☐Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46,	7:50 A.M.,	bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 34,	3:00 P.M.,	" Clinton and M. Park.	C
" 18,	9:07 P.M.,	" " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35,	6:47 A.M.	bet'wn Rochelle and Clinton.	C
" 17,	9:30 P.M.,	" Cortland " "	C
" 45,	2:05 P.M.,	" Turner and Sterling	C
" 19,	5:34 P.M.,	" " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

E. E. MANNING, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P.
Freight	6:00	

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger	1:30	A. M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"
Freight	11:05	A. M

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1,	Passenger	11:00 A. M.	A
No. 3,	Passenger	3:05 "	A
No. 5,	Mendota Passenger	5:52 P. M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4,	Passenger	6:20 A. M.	A
No. 2,	Passenger	2:22 P. M.	A
No. 6,	Passenger	11:35 A. M.	B

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily except Monday.

C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agt.

HOME.

There lies a little city in the hills:
White are its roofs, dim is each dwelling's door,
And peace with perfect rest its bosom fills.

There the pure mist, the pity of the sea
Comes as a white soft hand, and reaches o'er
And touches its still face most tenderly.

Unstirred and calm, amid our shifting years,
Lo! where it lies, far from the clash and roar
With quiet distance blurred, as if thro' tears:

Oh, heart that prayest so for God to send
Some loving messenger to go before
And lead the way to where thy longings end.

Be sure, be very sure, that soon will come
His kindest angel, and through that still door
Into the infinite love will lead thee home.

—E. R. Sill.

A NEW VIEW OF RUSSIA.

A Critical Observer Says Some Startling Things About the Czar's Autocracy.

Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington, returned recently from a long trip through Europe. He is a historian and political economist, and he studied the social and political phases of the countries he traveled through. He said to a reporter that Russia interested him very much and furnished a wide field for study.

"Russia," he added, "can only be governed by an enlightened autocracy. In America much sympathy is expressed with the Nihilists, but a close study of the conditions of the czar's vast empire will convince any one that the people are not capable of governing themselves. What the Nihilists seek to do cannot be done, because the inherited tastes and the environment of the people make it impossible for them to understand any rule save that of a monarchy. There are about eighty-five different tribes in the empire, some more fierce than the others, but all of more or less Tartar blood. They can be held in subjection only by direct power. Imagine the right of suffrage conferred upon a fierce tribe of Tartars! They would soon kill each other off in their vain attempts to see who should be the political ruler. Then, too, the serfs have been freed and they are not educated to any form of government except that of despotism. We think a great feat was accomplished when 4,000,000 slaves were freed in this country, but it was nothing compared to the liberation of millions of serfs in Russia.

"According to the ratio of increase Russia will double her population in sixty-five years, and so will Germany in about that time. But France is destined in the course of time to fade from the map and her people to become an extinct race. You rarely ever see a Frenchman have over two children in his family, while the Russians and Germans have nine and often fourteen. Then, too, the Russians and Germans grow up great, strapping fellows, healthy and strong, while the reverse is usually the case with the French. Indeed, the French army has had to lower its standard of height one inch. The noblemen in Russia are large, magnificent physical specimens."

"How is Russia prospering?"

"The country is not as poor as many imagine. The people eat wholesome food, and naturally become sturdy. Several railroads have been built. The one from St. Petersburg to Moscow is through a dreary part of the country, with nothing but mud huts in sight. All the noblemen between the two cities desired the road to be built through their estates, and the result was the czar drew a straight line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and left them all some distance from the road. A curious fact has recently come to light in regard to this famous air line road, built by the Winanses, of Baltimore. An observatory was erected not long since in Moscow, and a calculation of the distance between that city and St. Petersburg revealed the fact that the contractors on the road had charged for eighty miles more than the actual distance. Of course nothing could be done. Many of the contractors have moved away, and some perhaps are dead."

"Suppose Germany invades Russia?"

"It will be an invasion as disastrous as was that of Napoleon. No army can penetrate into the interior of Russia and not be destroyed. The Germans will not attempt it, but simply be content with wresting Poland from the czar. Now, that is a fair and beautiful country. The Poles are a magnificent and chivalric race. Russia, however, can make a great fight. The Russians can use paper money, as we did during the late war. We conquered the Confederacy with paper money and other nations can imitate our struggles. Americans are treated with more consideration in the empire than Germans, English, French or Austrians."—New York Mail and Express.

An Orchestra Leader's Advice.

"What chance has a young man or woman of getting on in the musical world?" was asked of Walter Damrosch.

"No one ought to enter the musical profession with the view principally of making money out of it," was the reply. "Such people will never rise to the top and will never become true musicians. Music is not a business, but an art, and as such must be wooed for her own sake and not for the dowry which she might eventually bring into the union. Neither ought any one to adopt music as a calling who has not a pronounced talent for it, as he would only add one to the great army of mediocre musicians who flood our towns, and set up false and hollow idols for the people, making the path which Genius and Truth travel exceedingly hard and full of obstacles. I am now speaking of a musician in the highest sense of the word, such as the composer; not one, however, who is engaged by his publisher to turn out so and so many ballads or anthems at so and so much a year, but one who feels that he has something noble and true to tell the world, and who is willing to undergo all manner of privations for the sake of his ideas. For genius is seldom recognized by the world until many years have passed, and the history of great musicians teaches us that most of them suffered neglect and poverty during many years of their life, and that recognition usually comes very late. Next to the composer rank the executants, such as conductors, instrumentalists and singers."—New York Mail and Express.

Russian Stars and Medals.

One is always bedazzled by the decorations worn by the officers—particularly those of high rank—stars, crosses and medals of various sizes and fashions being conferred for service in the field or for the state. There are seven orders of knighthood in the military service, besides an innumerable amount of decorations authorized to commemorate victories of the Russian army. The highest order is that of St. George. Any Russian officer would gladly risk his life to obtain the little cross of white enamel, and none ever gets it unless his service has been of the highest consequence. The number is limited, and the name of each man who wears the cross of St. George is recorded upon the walls of the palace at Moscow.—William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

A Wonderful Watch Dial.

A gentleman connected with an Illinois watch company has a wonderfully curious watch dial. Instead of the Roman numerals to denote the hours, there are eleven small but very distinct silhouette figures, representing a man out with his dog for a day's sport. At 7 o'clock he is seen starting out with his gun and dog; at 8 o'clock he makes a shot; at 9 o'clock he has a sandhill crane, which measures as long as himself; at 10 o'clock the man and his dog are scared at the sight of a jack rabbit, which is sitting upon his hind legs, with his big long ears raised above the bushes; at 11 o'clock the hunter takes a drink, and while in this attitude the dog sits in front of his master, with his nose pointing directly at the flask; at 12 o'clock the sportsman is seen sitting on a stump and is eating a lunch—the dog is eyeing the piece of bread which the hunter has in his hand.

At 1 o'clock he starts out to fish the rest of the day, and so he takes his dog and fishing tackle and goes to the water; at 2 o'clock the dog, which is behind his master, has been caught with the hook by an attempt to throw in his line; at 3 o'clock he and the dog are all straightened out again and the line is in the water; he has both hands on the pole, and his foot braced on a stump by the water's edge as though he had a tremendous bite; at 4 o'clock the man has got a big fish on his line, which has pulled him off his feet, and he falls on the dog and doubles him all up, but the man is holding fast to the pole, which is bent almost double; at 5 o'clock he is all straightened out again; his pole is thrown across his shoulder, and with his fish in the other hand he starts out for home, the dog following behind with his head hanging down, being tired out. The man's name is also painted in the center of the dial in rustic letters. The figure VI is superseded by the seconds.—Jewelry News.

How Some Men Write.

Bancroft uses a typewriter and stenographer, but he thinks 250 words a good day's work, and James G. Blaine thought he was doing well when he accomplished 1,500 words of a morning. One of the fastest writers among the public men of today is Admiral Porter, whose brain works like the wheel of a dynamo throwing off sparks at every turn, and whose pencil rushes across the paper at almost a telegraphic speed. Admiral Porter wrote his history of the United States navy in eleven months, and during this time his average was at least 75,000 words a month, or nearly 2,500 words a day, including Sundays. The book is as big as a dictionary and it contains from 700,000 to 800,000 words. During many of these days he did not write at all, and his average during his working period ran as high as 5,000 words a day. Admiral Porter is fond of writing. He never uses anything now but a lead pencil, and he says he cannot think well without he has his pencil in his hand. He had a slight attack of pen paralysis once, and his hand refuses to act whenever his finger touches the steel of the pen. He began his novel writing for amusement, and he wrote "Allan Dare" without any idea that it would be published, much less dramatized. He stands up while writing, and, when he becomes interested, he works right along for hours at a stretch. George Bancroft works only in the morning. Blaine did his best work before noon and Logan worked both morning and evening.—Philadelphia Press.

Shabbiness Not a Social Sin.

Up to a year or two ago a peculiarity of Broadway was the rarity of poorly dressed women to be seen in its shifting throng. Plenty of the female promenaders were badly dressed, but not one in a hundred was shabby. Even the working women one encountered displayed a certain smartness and style, and if their clothes were not of the best they were at least always far above a trace of squalor. Foreigners, accustomed to the extraordinary displays of frumpiness, slipshod neglect and positive penury one encounters among women in the streets of European cities, were particularly impressed by this, and no doubt viewed it as one evidence of the universal prosperity of the country.

Of late, however, I have noticed that Broadway is becoming more European in its aspect in this connection. It seems to have grown the fashion for some women to neglect their appearance until now splendor and shabbiness elbow each other in the crowd. It is not to be taken as a sign that we are any poorer, I fancy, but only as another evidence of the hold European customs have taken on us. Shabbiness has, apparently, ceased to be a social sin. The younger women dress more stylishly than ever. The older ones affect a negligence that they would formerly have been the last to indulge in.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Is It a Fact?

The curious fact that the usual heat produced by friction is absent when the articles are magnetized is just now being discussed by scientists who are seeking an explanation. Very striking examples are described in a late number of a scientific periodical. A workman fastened a couple of powerful magnets to his lathe to hold more securely a piece of metal which he wished to drill and turn.

The presence of the magnets kept the metal so cold that no water was needed to keep the drill moist and cool. This unusual circumstance may lead to important mechanical advantages. It is such circumstances as the one noted above that lead to valuable discoveries. The scientists, who are looking for a reason why the heat should be absent, may not hit upon any valuable idea, but some practical mechanic probably will.—Boston Budget.

Life at Santa Barbara.

Life at Santa Barbara is mostly an outdoor one. Up to the present time the decrees of fashion have not begun to restrict and restrain one, and as a result the resident is free to do as he pleases. In no other village in America is housekeeping reduced to such a minimum of care as Santa Barbara. The open hospitality of the people is proverbial. Friends "drop in" to luncheon without invitation and as a matter of course. Conventional rules are observed, to be sure, but do not restrict one in his enjoyment. People live quietly. Nature compels placidity of temperament and invites good will and pleasure.—Harper's Magazine.

Praying for Fine Weather.

In those countries where, unlike California, they have to pray for fine weather, it needs sometimes a great deal of faith to stick to the church. In Scotland, for instance, one of the few really religious countries in the world, a large proportion of the minister's duty is to pray for fine weather. There was a quiet Scotch village where the farmers were all in the dumps. The Scotch mist kept coming down all the time, and it alternated with a frequent very heavy storm. The minister had prayed every Sabbath for fine weather without avail for four weeks. He met an old farmer one day.

"John," he said, "this fearfu' weather's nathing but a judgment o' God on this parish. Ye'r sich a wicked lot that the Lord's jist gaun to punish ye."

"'Deed, minister, we dinna tak' the same view of it. We think that there's somethin' the matter wi' the minister. He hasna got sufficient influence up there; an' I'm tellin' ye, minister, if ye dinna succeed wi' your prayer next Sabbath we'll be maist unfortunately compelled to discharge ye an' ca' somebody else."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Russo-German Boundary Line.

There is a very strong contrast between the appearance of things on the two sides of the boundary between Germany and Russia. On the German side the landscape is dotted with beautiful, cozy homes, with every evidence of prosperity and thrift, with well cultivated fields, vine-clad stables, neat looking kine, hedges tastefully trimmed and patches of flowers, while in the towns and villages were handsome railway stations, tempting cafes, large factories, handsome schoolhouses, and every symbol of a higher civilization and prosperity. On the east side of the line there are none of these, and the change takes place instantly. Thrift and comfort are replaced by distress and degradation. The fields are uncultivated, except in patches here and there—spots where it was the easiest to plow—the cattle are lean and hungry, the homes of the people are log or mud huts, and there is not a schoolhouse to be seen from the boundary line to the capital.—William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Dr. Talmage's Audience.

His Sunday morning sermon, or a portion of it, is published in some newspaper in nearly every city in this country. In a score of cities the sermon is published by some newspapers in its entirety. The various syndicates, or newspaper agencies that supply news to out of town papers, and others that supply what is known as "plate matter," make a feature of publishing these sermons.

From a source that admits of no dispute, I am enabled to state positively that the newspapers in America alone that publish these sermons every week have a circulation of 13,600,000 copies.

Think of that for an audience!—Foster Coates.

Saved From Hydrophobia.

Catharine Gee, aged 23, of Waverly, O., was bitten by a mad dog, the teeth tearing through the flesh at the wrist. It bled copiously, and as she walked the mile to her home she sucked the blood from the wound and spit it out. All the treatment she got was from an old woman neighbor, who claimed to have an antidote for all animal poisons, and she recovered entirely, while another person who was slightly scratched by the teeth of the same dog died of hydrophobia in a few days. Doctors say that the bleeding and sucking had more to do with saving the girl's life than the old woman's medicines.—New York Sun.

California's Big Spiders.

A Californian says that in August, while driving near Pomona, one of his party pointed out a great mass of tarantulas crawling by the roadside. The party shot scores of them, and then succeeded in getting fifty or sixty into a water pail. Then began a tremendous fight between these big spiders, which ended only when every one in the pail was dead.—Chicago News.

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Water Power and Buildings for Rent,
HOUSES FOR RENT.

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" 51, Lot 3 and Dwelling House.
" 107, S ⅓ Lot 1.

DEMENT'S ADDITION.

Block 17, 4 Lots.
" 21, 11 Lots 50x150.
" 23, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 28, 6 Lots 50x150.
" 31, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 46, Lot 5 and Dwelling House.
" 49, 9 Lots 50x150.

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" 66, 10 acres, " "
" 67, 10 acres, " "
" 68, 2 acres, " "
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58 Acres adjoining Truman Farm.

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